MIP-3 α (C6): sc-517441



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Chemokines are members of a superfamily of small inducible, secreted, pro-inflammatory cytokines. Members of the chemokine family exhibit 20 to 50% homology in their predicted amino acid sequences and are divided into four subfamilies. In C-C (or b) subfamily, the first two cysteines are adjacent. C-C chemokines are chemoattractants and activators for monocytes and T cells. C-C subfamily members include macrophage inflammatory protein (MIP)-1a, MIP-1b, MIP-2, MIP-3a, MIP-3b, MIP-4, HCC-1, MIP-5 (or HCC-2), RANTES, MCP-1/2/3 (and the murine homologs JE and MARC), I-309, murine C10 and TCA3. MIP-3a is expressed in several tissues and cell lines. MIP-3b expression is restricted to lymph nodes, thymus and appendix.

REFERENCES

- Zipfel, P.F., et al. 1989. Mitogenic activation of human T cells induces two closely related genes which share structural similarities with a new family of secreted factors. J. Immunol. 142: 1582-1590.
- 2. Widmer, U., et al. 1993. Genomic cloning and promoter analysis of macrophage inflammatory protein (MIP)-2, MIP-1 α and MIP-1 β , members of the chemokine superfamily of proinflammatory cytokines. J. Immunol. 150: 4996-5012.
- 3. Schall, T.J., et al. 1993. Human macrophage inflammatory protein α (MIP-1 α) and MIP-1 β chemokines attract distinct populations of lymphocytes. J. Exp. Med. 177: 1821-1826.
- 4. Uguccione, M., et al. 1995. Actions of the chemotactic cytokines MCP-1, MCP-2, MCP-3, RANTES, MIP-1 α and MIP-1 β on human monocytes. Eur. J. Immunol. 25: 64-68.
- 5. Cocchi, F., et al. 1995. Identification of RANTES, MIP- 1α and MIP- 1β as the major HIV-suppressive factors produced by CD8+ T cells. Science 270: 1811-1815.
- 6. Cook, D.N. 1996. The role of MIP-1 α in inflammation and hematopoiesis. J. Leukoc. Biol. 59: 61-66.
- 7. Taub, D.D., et al. 1996. β chemokines costimulate lymphocyte cytolysis, proliferation and lymphokine production. J. Leukoc. Biol. 59: 81-89.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CCL20 (human) mapping to 2q36.3.

SOURCE

MIP-3 α (C6) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids 27-96 of MIP-3 α of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μ g lgG₁ kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

MIP- 3α (C6) is recommended for detection of MIP- 3α of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for MIP-3 α siRNA (h): sc-43935, MIP-3 α shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-43935-SH and MIP-3 α shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43935-V.

Molecular Weight of MIP-3 α : 9 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-lgGκ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgGκ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850. 4) Immunohistochemistry: use m-lgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 with DAB, 50X: sc-24982 and Immunohistomount: sc-45086, or Organo/Limonene Mount: sc-45087.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

 Lee, S.G., et al. 2024. Cathepsin D promotes polarization of tumor-associated macrophages and metastasis through TGFBI-CCL20 signaling. Exp. Mol. Med. 56: 383-394.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.